

Miscellaneous.
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AGENT FOR
Cumberland Bone Co.'s
SUPERPHOSPHATE.

Ground, Crushed & Bone Meal,
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SEED POTATOES
Direct from best growers a specialty. Nurseries
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from one of the best houses in New
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ORDERS
for any of these goods may be left
With Mr. H. CARPENT, R. L.,
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**We Have
To Do It.**

Sacrifice Sale of Boots & Shoes

—AT—

COTTRELL'S.
To make room for Spring Goods we
will sell below cost \$3,000 worth
of Boots and Shoes.
SALE COMMENCES
Monday, Feb. 3.

Among Many of the Bargains

we will sell a few cases of Boys' school shoes at 90c., formerly sold at \$1.25. 1 pair of Ladies' kid and goat button boots retailed at \$2 and \$2.50, marked down to close at \$1.50. Three cases of Men's tap sole calf boots to close out at \$2, former price \$2.50. Men's Kip and grain boots at equally low prices. We have also an accumulation of boys' rubber boots, large sizes, which we will sell

Newark made shoes, narrow width which you will close out at \$4, from \$5 and \$8. A lot of misses' and children's school shoes at cost.

WATCH THIS COLUMN
every week for new prices, at

COTTRELL'S
144 THAMES ST.
Anyone desiring an
OVERCOAT

**SUIT,
H* A * T *,
UNDERWEAR
OR
NECKWEAR**

—FOR A—
MAN, YOUTH
BOY,
Can find a large assortment at
JAMES P. TAYLOR
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Hospital Trust
Office 60 South Main Street
Open from 9:30 A. M. to 3 P. M.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

CAPITAL \$1,000,000

PAYS interest on DEPOSITS, ruble checks at sight.

MONEYS loaned on REAL ESTATE of satisfactory country.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and LETTERS CREDIT furnished available in all parts of the world.

All business transacted by Trust Company attended to by this Company.

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THE TRUST COMPANY is by law en-
dowed to act as Executor, Administrator,
Guardian, or Receiver, in the settlement of
estates and trusts. It is authorized to
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Farmer and Family

Sowing Grass Seed in the Spring.

One of the principal advantages in sowing grass in the spring is that the danger of winter killing is largely avoided. While grass plants will stand considerable freezing after they get well established, they are easily killed when young and tender. Grass seed of no good quality will not grow in the soil for some time without starting to grow when the conditions of germination are unfavorable. In some localities full seedling proves the best, and in others spring seedling has been found to be the best. Again even in the same locality a difference in the season will make considerable difference in the germination of the seed. In the fall the plants are sown in the fall, the work should be done sufficiently early to allow the plants an opportunity to get well established before cold weather sets in, and if this from unfavorable weather or other conditions cannot be done the better plan is to defer until spring.

So far as possible spring seedling should be done early, for while occasionally the sowing makes a good stand, taking one year with another, the safest plan is to make all the preparations possible ahead and then sow the seed early. In what may be termed a reasonably favorable season grass seed can often be sown in February. Even if it does not germinate at once, the seed will be in the ground ready to germinate and start to grow whenever the weather is sufficiently favorable.

Colt Education.

If their trainers would handle the colts as kindly and carefully as educators are supposed to treat their human pupils, balky, skittish and runaway horses would be a rarity. Illegitimately founding the animal daily for a few days and giving him a handful of grain each time. He should then be placed in a roomy box-stall or on the barn floor, and a girl knickered around him, and be shown the headstall and allowed to smell of it. This is exercise enough for the first day. Every subsequent day an additional piece of harness can be added and put in position on the colt, and finally the harness entire, but he should be shown every piece and allowed to become acquainted with it. At this stage of instruction he should be made acquainted with most things which are liable to frighten horses.

A newspaper can be folded and unfolded and kicked about the floor in front of him and his face rubbed with it. In like manner a white sheet, blanket, robe, sticks and staves can be used, remembering that all articles he becomes acquainted with now will not frighten him afterward. He should now be driven about with the harness on and taught to go, halt, stop, back, turn around and go on. Long roped traces, with a spreader for the rear, can now be added, and day by day additional weights attached for him to draw. He can then be hitched to a drawing cart and driven, if none is at hand, over the road of two old wagons and wheels and axle. The next step is to harness him in a team with some gentle horse, and after a few drives his education will be complete. (N. Y. Tribune.)

The Poultry Yard.

There is also some attention required at the poultry houses this month. The first duty is the selection of such fowl as are most desirable for breeding purposes, and mating them properly, then keeping them apart from the others, so that their eggs only may be used for setting purposes. The farmer should have a standard for an ideal to which he should try to bring his flock, as well as the fowls. If he wants large fowl, he should select early maturing for spring broilers, summer layers for fresh eggs for summer boarders, or winter layers whose eggs will command high prices, he should select and mate his fowl for just that purpose. It is the male bird that usually governs the size and the time of maturing, but the number of eggs obtained in a season depends upon the hen, although to some extent it depends upon the hen that is the mother of the cock. This time should be chosen when farmers will watch their hens carefully, endeavoring to know which ones are most prolific of eggs, and will take as much pains to raise chickens from these hens as they do to raise cows from the best cows they have.

It is also time to set hens this month for early chickens which will lay next winter. Choose such hens as will make good mothers. A wild hen that will not hear handling, or one that wants to be fighting with her mates, is seldom a good setter or a careful mother. The artificial brooder is better than the hen, and a few chickens it is better than any hen. It is more easily kept from vermin. If care has been taken in using kerosene or other insecticides around the roosts and nests during the past winter, and now sulphur, onion skins, pyrethrum or fine tobacco is scattered in the nest before the hen is put on the eggs, there should be but little trouble with lice. Rats, weasels, skunks and hawks are the worst enemies the farmer has in chicken raising usually, and cots are about equally destructive in the villages. To keep these away requires a good dog and eternal vigilance. (Am. Cultivator.)

Charcoal and Lime.

These two articles play a very important part in the management of fowls, whether bred in a fancier's yard or on a farm. Charcoal should be liberally fed, for no one thing is more conducive to health than this. It should be broken in small lumps and put where the fowls can get at it, and will eat it with great relish. We have seen it fed to pigs with the best results, and those which were treated to it were never troubled with disease or sickness, while neighboring ones were. This helps to prove its value, not only for swine, but for fowls. Where the birds are kept in confinement it is a very good plan to keep a small trough in a sheltered place full of small bits of fresh charcoal, and the fowls will soon learn to help themselves. The value of lime in the form of whitewash is well known to those who use it liberally as the ones to keep their flocks healthy and clearly. To render the whitewash more effective in dislodging, driving away or destroying lice and other parasites,

the addition of a little caustic soda is invaluable, for caustic soda also seems to be more disinfectant to the vermin. A half-gallon should be scattered over the floor of the chicken-house, to remove unpleasant and unhealthy odors, while a little of it should be scattered over the yards and runs, for material for egg-shells. Caustic soda is best for this purpose. (American Bee.)

Household Hints.

A piece of soft soap and starch will take stains out of bed ticking. Spread it on the spots, and when dry scrape it off and wash with a damp sponge.

A few cloves on the pantry shelves will effectively drive away ants.

To purify a room, set a pitcher of water in the apartment, and in a few hours it will absorb all the noxious vapors in the room, the air of which will become purer, but the water utterly filthy. The colder the water, the greater the capacity to absorb these gases. At the ordinary temperature a pint of water will absorb a pint of carbonic acid gas and several pints of ammonia. The capacity is nearly doubled by reducing the water to the temperature of ice.

A small piece of charcoal placed in the pot when boiling cabbage will prevent any disagreeable odor.

Strengthen vinegar by freezing it, then remove the ice which forms on the surface; the water of the vinegar only freezing.

Hot sunshine will remove tenech.

The best liquid for cleaning old brass is a solution of oxalic acid.

Kerosene applied to mended stoves will keep them from rusting.

A damp cloth dipped in common soda will brighten tinware easily.

We do not know of any way in which a carpet injured by smoke can be cleaned. The stain of kerosene is as indelible as anything known.

Glaze bottom crust of fruit pies with white of an egg, and they will not be soggy.

When giving the final polish to stoves, before putting away for the summer, mix the blacking with a little kerosene instead of water, to prevent rust.

To remove grease stains from silk hats, use turpentine and then alcohol.

To iron a silk hat: Holding the hat in the left hand, pass a warm iron quickly around, following the lay of the nap.

Poor white paint can be washed with warm water and borax, which does not remove the paint.

Glycerine and lemon juice will whiten the hands.

After careful investigation Dr. James Playssan reports to the Glasgow Medical Journal: "The infective period for scarlet fever is from seven to eight weeks; measles, three to four weeks; mumps varies from two to four weeks, and whooping-cough is usually put down to eight weeks or more."

To clean silk: The garment must be first dipped and brushed. Spread on a flat board an old blanket, covered with an old sheet; then sponge the silk on both sides, rubbing any dirty spots particularly with this mixture, one-half cup of salt, one-half cup of ammonia and one-half pint of tepid soft water. Rub the silk on a stick, an old broom handle will do, being careful that no wrinkles are left in it. Lay it dry without ironing. Wadded goods may be treated in the same manner.

All kerosene lamps should be filled in the daytime and at a regular hour. They must not be too full; they must be very carefully wiped off. The globes and chimneys should be kept clean and clear. The wicks are best trimmed by simply rubbing off the charred surface. The light is often affected by the holes in the burner becoming clogged. This can be remedied by boiling the burners in a strong solution of washing soda.

Recipes for the Table.

FRUIT CAKE WITHOUT EGGS.—One cup each of butter, brown sugar, molasses and sweet milk, four cups of flour, one pound of raisins, one teaspoonful each of cinnamon, cloves, nutmeg and soda.

LEMON PIE.—Take one lemon, grate the rind and squeeze the juice, one egg, one cup of sugar, one-half cup of water and two spoonfuls of flour. Stir all together and bake with two crusts.

APPLE PUDDING.—Add three beaten eggs to a quart of apple sauce; pour into a pudding dish and bake; when well crusted over, cover with meringue made with the whites of the eggs and powdered sugar.

SICILIAN COOKIES.—One cupful of butter, three cupfuls of sugar, two eggs, one cupful of cream, eight cupfuls of flour, 25 spoonfuls of baking powder, one teaspoonful of caraway seed; roll out, cut and sift with sugar; bake in a quick oven.

HERRING.—One cup of maple sugar, one-half cup each of butter and sour cream, one egg, one-half teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful each of cloves, cinnamon and nutmeg, and one cup of chopped raisins. Knead as little as possible. Bake like cookies.

MOLASSES CAKE.—One cupful of molasses, one cupful of brown sugar, one cupful of cold water. Roll together, then add a cupful of butter and set aside to cool; flour as thick as a pound cake, add four well-beaten eggs, one pound each of raisins and currants, one half pound of citron. Bake two hours.

POTATO SALAD.—Two well-beaten eggs, three teaspoonfuls mixed mustard, two of salt, three tablespoonfuls each of sugar and olive oil, or butter, one dessertspoonful of lemon juice, mix well, pour into a teaspoonful of boiling vinegar, let cook until it thickens, stirring constantly, then pour it over two quarts of cold boiled potatoes, chopped with two onions; salt to taste.

HANNA FRUIT.—Sift a light pint of flour, take from it a light pint; sift two or three times with one teaspoonful of cream tartar and one-half teaspoonful of salt, two eggs whipped very light, two tablespoonfuls of sugar and three-fourths of a cup of rich milk. Rub through the flour first a dessertspoonful of butter. Beat all to a smooth, light batter. Slice bananas into four lengthwise strips, dip each slice into the batter and fry a golden brown.

CARNAFS.—Take some cold cooked ham and chop it fine, season with pepper. Put a tablespoonful of butter and an even table-spoonful of flour in a saucepan, mix, and add a gill of cream; cook from the fire, add the well-beaten yolks of four eggs and a half pint of chopped ham. Put this into buttered cups, stand them in a baking-pan half filled with hot water, cover with paper and cook in the oven for twenty minutes. Serve with cream sauce.

Children Cry for

Butter-Stock.—To make this get a knuckle of beef, cut the meat all off the bones into small pieces; break the bones and throw them into a kettle, and allow one quart of water for every pound of meat. When it begins to boil, skin as long as you can rise, set the kettle on back of stove so the meat will cook slowly for five hours, then add salt to season, and skin out, wash and bones. Strain the stock and set away to cool; then skin all the fat off and you will have a firm jelly which is ready for soups.

Household Fancy Work.

KNITTED DRAWERS.

Use medium wooden needles, and two skeins of Germantown yarn.

Cast up 81 stitches and knit across plain.

2d row—Knit 14 over, narrow, repeat 7 times through the row, making a row of holes for the cord.

3d row—Knit across plain.

4th row—Knit 2 and seam 2 across the middle.

5th row—Seam 2 and knit 2 across the middle.

Repeat 1st and 2nd rows 3 times.

Make a gore by knitting 7 stitches plain, turn and knit back these 7 stitches.

2d row of gore—Knit 11 stitches and back.

3d row—Knit 21 and back.

4th row—Knit 31 and back.

5th row—Knit 41 and back.

Now knit plain until there are 31 points on the short side, then knit 3 points, narrowing at each end of the needle.

There are now 31 points from the rib on the short side.

For basket work: Knit 1, seam 1, for four rows. Every other row seam the 4th row knit, and knit the 1st row seam, narrowing at each end of the needle.

There are now 31 points from the rib on the short side.

For braiding: Knit 10 stitches, slip 1 on an extra needle (holding it on the right side of the work), knit the next 1, slip the 4 back on the left hand needle and knit them, knit 1, slip 1, slip 1 on an extra needle, knit 4, slip the 4 back and knit them, knit 4, knit 10.

2d row—Knit 10, slip 4 on an extra needle (holding it on the right side of the work), seam 1 and knit the 4 back and seam them, seam 1, knit 10, slip 4 on an extra needle, seam 4, knit 4 and seam them, seam 1, knit 10.

3d row—Knit across plain.

4th row—Knit 10, seam 12, knit 10, seam 12, knit 10.

This makes one braid. Repeat from 1st row until there are 7 braids.

For the foot: Knit 31 stitches, turn, knit 18, turn, knit 18, repeat until there are 4 points on the right side, then narrow once at each end of the needle, and knit them, knit 1, slip 1, slip 1 on an extra needle, knit 4, slip the 4 back and knit them, knit 4, knit 10.

2d row—Knit 10, slip 4 on an extra needle (holding it on the right side of the work), seam 1 and knit the 4 back and seam them, seam 1, knit 10, slip 4 on an extra needle, seam 4, knit 4 and seam them, seam 1, knit 10.

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How Oil is Transported.

Very few people understand the extent and value of the oil pipeline which is being constructed from the oil wells to the great refining and transporting centers. Talking the other day with Newell Cowell, of Cleveland, who is largely interested in the lines, he said:

"You have probably no idea of the extent of the Standard Oil Company's pipeline system. It is prodigious. One line goes as direct as the way will follow from Ohio, Cattaraugus county, N. Y., to New York city, a distance of about three hundred miles. The line stops at Saddle River, N. J., within easy reach of the metropolis. The Pennsylvania line stretches from the Pennsylvania line, to Philadelphia, nearly two hundred and eighty miles. The Baltimore line begins at Midway Station, on the Pennsylvania line, and runs to the city of Baltimore, a distance of seventy miles; that into the great refineries at Cleveland begins at Hiram, Penn., and is 100 miles in length, and ends its beginning in Canton Center, Butler county, Pa., while that to Buffalo begins at Four Mile Cattaraugus county, N. Y., and is seventy miles in length. That is a big system in itself, but this isn't all there is of it. A main line has also been built from Kane, McKean county, to Bear Creek, a distance of fifty miles, which serves as a feeder, as oil can be pumped through in both ways. It would be impossible to describe the mass of smaller lines that cross the territory described in every direction, nor would it be possible to-day to give of exact value to them, as new wells are constantly opened, and old ones closed. You can get some idea of the immensity of this business from the fact that \$5,000,000 does not represent the full value of the lines and tankage made valuable owing to the failure of the districts in which they are situated. The Standard has recently built a pipe-line from Lima, in the Ohio oilfield, to Chicago, thus adding one more link to the great line. Its length is a little over two hundred miles. It was bought in 1883 the Tidewater Pipe-line from the Bradford oilfields to Williamsport, on the Reading Railroad."

The Standard controls the whole business under the name of the National Tranship Company. (N. Y. Star.)

Young Men in Public Life.

It is no easy matter, if, indeed, it is possible, to fix the time at which it is proper for a man to enter upon public life, supposing that he can enter upon it at all. The question is quite prominent just now. "It was a very young man, but a little past 20—when he took the reins of the British government into his inexperienced hands. Buckle was 30 when he entered parliament, though he had previously been attached to 'Single Speech' Hamilton, secretary of Lord Halifax in Ireland, and afterward private secretary of Lord Rockingham while the latter's one year ministry lasted. And so a crowd of less notable illustrations might be cited.

But no average of circumstances will suffice to establish a rule in the case. It must ever be a matter of personal chance and discovery. One man, from his best work in a very short time, and early in life, when another does not fairly come to it till he is at middle life, and even later. And what a young man is especially good for, and for that reason specially inclined to, an older one would regard as wholly out of the reach of his desires. The fully matured public man is a different being from the beginner. And if he has his powers he generally possesses as good a stock of common sense and youth as any situation in which he is placed may require. (Boston Herald.)

A Great Weapon.

The largest gun in existence has been sent by Messrs. Krupp to Constantinople. It is of cast steel, weighs 235 tons, has a barrel 40 feet long, a diameter of 84 inches in the largest part, and a bore of 13 inches. Its range is over 11 miles, and it will fire two shots per minute, each shot costing from \$1250 to \$1500. In a trial of the war monster, the projectile—1 foot long and weighing 1800 pounds, and propelled by a charge of 700 pounds of powder—penetrated 104 inches and went 1312 yards beyond the target.

As a lady entered a crowded street car the other night, an old man holding a little boy on his lap arose and offered her his seat.

"Oh, no, keep your seat, thank you," replied the lady, "and hold your boy?"

"Oh, that's different," replied the old man, who was slightly deaf. "I had to stand up once myself with a boy. I'm sorry for you." And he resumed his seat amid the roar of laughter which followed.

No man is absolute proprietor of anything, not even of his own life. His tenure is brief. We all hold our property under a divine right, for human uses. What a man calls his own is his as a man, and not as a wolf. It belongs to him as one among many, and not as if he had a planet all to himself. He cannot live among other men, and not be related to them; he cannot hold property in a community, and that property not be related to the community.

Mrs. Hattie Green, of Brooklyn, who is worth about \$500,000, has it is said, endowed over one hundred churches and established fifty schools.

"Ayer's Medicine" has been said to be used by a doctor, who came upon an old colored man standing by a mile hotel, and to an old two-wheeled vehicle. "This mule ain't talked boss," said the old man, "but I'll give you a dollar to see what can't be done."

"I will do it for less than that, uncle," said the doctor. He took his case from his carriage and selected a small syringe which he filled with the fluid of the mule, and quickly inserting the syringe into his side, pushed the contents into the animal. The mule reared upon his hind legs, and, giving an astonished bay, started down the road at a breakneck speed. The aged colored man gave a look of astonishment at the doctor, and with a loud "Whoa," started down the road after the mule. In the course of ten minutes we came up with the old man standing in the middle of the road waiting for us. The mule was nowhere in sight.

"Say, boss," said the doctor, "how much is that stuff you put in that mule?"

"Oh, about ten cents," laughingly replied the doctor.

"Well, boss, you kin squirt twenty cents' worth in me right away. I feel as if I must catch that mule."

Tramp—"Haven't you got something for me to do?"

Farmer—"No, I guess not; there is not much work just now."

Tramp—"I don't need much. You would be surprised to see how little work I could carry along." (Texas Sittings.)

Joachim Miller, the poet of the Sierras, writes an almost illegible hand. It is said that this eccentricity disguises some equally eccentric spelling.

Shaker Extract of Roots, (Seigel's Syrup) CURES Dyspepsia.

THE PROOF IS IN A REMEDY.

Shy years ago I suffered from indigestion and dyspepsia had to eat and swallow food. No food would stay on my stomach. Received a Shaker remedy and read it. I said, "Here's another remedy." I was wrong for once. Bought a bottle of Shaker Extract of Roots in Columbus, Ohio. Then another, and another. After the third bottle I was well, never from sick since. This is a medicine to the point to the point. It is a patent medicine, not a drug. It is a cure for dyspepsia and indigestion and that is the bottom of money as without "Shaker." W. J. FOWLER, Haverhill, Mass., Feb. 7, 1890.

Shaker Extract of Roots purifies the blood by curing indigestion and dyspepsia. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists and

A. J. WHITE, 105 Duane Street, New York City.

You can certainly

Stop Coughing

With 10 parts molasses or honey to one part of

Perry Davis' Pain Killer.

Take 1/2 teaspoonful often.

TRY IT.

Pain Killer also cures Sore Throat, Diphtheria, Rheumatism, Neuralgia

Special Notice.

The undersigned still continues the

HOUSE PAINTING

BUSINESS.

and will be glad to have his friends and the public patronage. Especially will he appreciate

CASH--PAYING CUSTOMERS.

All parties who owe me if they will now come up and settle, will be doing me a very great favor, as I have waited a long time in many cases, and to very great disadvantage.

A. L. Burdick.

Business Cards.

M. A. McCormick,

Carpenter and Builder.

All kinds of jobbing promptly attended to. Estimates cheerfully given.

RESIDENCE—31 DEARBORN STREET, SHOP—KINSLEY'S WARE.

JOSEPH M. LYON,

Plumber, Brass Founder and Copper-Worker.

No. 236 Thames Street, Newport, R. I.

Has constantly on hand a variety of Force and Lift Pumps, which he warrants. Also Water Cisterns, Wash Basins, Faucets, and every description of Plumbing Materials, as cheap as can be bought elsewhere. Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead on hand, also all kinds of Brass and Copper Castings made to order. Ship Castings of all kinds on hand and made to order at short notice.

JOHN S. LANGLEY.

FURNITURE

Furnishing Undertaker.

CASKETS, COFFINS, ROBES, &c.,

FURNISHED AT SHORT NOTICE.

16 Franklin St., Newport, R. I.

Residence: No. 1 School St.

Hot House Grapes

CUT TO ORDER.

California Peaches, Apples and Pines constantly on hand.

IN OUR FISH MARKET,

store you will find a full assortment of all the fresh and salt fish in the market, also soft shell crabs, lobsters, etc. All orders promptly delivered.

W. F. Williamson,

296 & 298 Thames St.

Prepared Coke.

